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THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 22, 1881.

The Irish land bill advocated by Mr. Gladstone, passed the House of Commons by 110 majority.

Mr. Evans, Mr. T. O. Howe and Mr. Thurman will speak before the monetary conference in Paris this week.

President Lincoln's widow is confined to her bed with sickness at the home of her sister in Springfield, Ill. Her recovery is said to be doubtful.

The Putnam House, at Palatka, Fla., has this season had arrivals from each of the United States except four, and from two territories and nine different foreign countries.

Mr. Christian Boos, the Norwegian and Swedish consul at New York, confirms the report that a steamship line in Hull, England, has contracted to bring to this country eighty thousand Scandinavian emigrants during the summer.

The steamship Valetta, from Montreal and Sidney, which arrived here last week, reports having encountered large ice-fields at the mouth of the St. Lawrence. She was hemmed in by the ice for three days, and broke her propeller in trying to force a passage. She steamed through vast numbers of seals.

Some of the very best cipherers among the great newspapers estimate more than half a million emigrants will find their way to America this current year. The average per month for the four months of January, February, March and April, is 31,453. That would be an amount of 377,436 for twelve months.

The White Star steamer Republic, Captain Irving, reached Queenstown Saturday week, making the passage from Sandy Hook to Fastnet in eight days and two hours. Among the passengers were the Hon. William Walter Phelps, Minister to Austria; the Hon. Robert B. Hitt, Assistant Secretary of State; General Cullum and Whitehall Reid.

"Why do people talk of me now in connection with the Presidential election of 1884?" queried the President recently in conversation with a caller. "The people elected me President in 1881, and my duties are with the present and not with the future. I shall meet the issues as they arise now as best I can; those of 1884 must be submitted to the people before any President can act upon them."

When Abraham Lincoln was assassinated Queen Victoria wrote a four-page letter to Mrs. Lincoln. It was the unrestrained outpouring of sympathy from a full heart. It has never been published, as the Lincoln family regarded it a violation of propriety to do so. Chicago Journal.

Frequently men live history over again. The immortal seventeen of New York stuck at Chicago induriously and faithfully until the 18th voting, when it rose to 18 of the New York delegates, while Sherman held 99. That fatal and merciless vote of 18 was led by William H. Robertson. When Garfield's 399 votes were piled up against Garfield's dwindled 306, how much was due to the inflexible 20 which went over to Garfield from New York, the 216 which swept over from Blaine, and the 99 from Sherman? Allowing the humiliation of that evening after the boasting of the morning, there was possible excuse for that resignation, that leap in the wild despair of vengeance, to the destruction of the Republican majority of the Senate. There is no process of ratiocination, no sophistry, no redeeming quality surrounding this remorseless proceeding which can deprive it of its terrible enormity. Beside the figure of our magnanimous President recognizing service by tendering Robertson one of the most honorable positions within his gift, what picture does the Senator make?

The removal of Sir Edward Thornton, the English Minister, so long representing Her Majesty at Washington, also removes the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, and one of the most accomplished agents whom England has ever sent our government. He succeeded Baron Von Correll, the veteran Prussian as Dean. The English government had in later years built for the ministerial residence a very imposing edifice for the comfort of Lord Thornton. He was not one of the High Joint Commission, but he had a great deal to do with the adjustment of the Alabama difficulty.

The total gold circulation in the United States at the beginning of May was \$530,000,000, of which \$254,000,000 was held in bank reserves and \$276,000,000 was in actual circulation. There has been \$284,000,000 gain in coin and bullion since July 1, 1873. The nation which has the largest amount of gold circulation in the world is England, \$927,000,000, the second is France, \$816,000,000. The United States is the third in gold accumulation, as it is the

third in population in the world. The largest gold coin in England is the sovereign—\$4 863. The largest coin in France is five francs, or about \$3.—In the United States the highest coinage has been double eagles. The absorption of \$140,000,000 of gold coin in the actual circulation of the country since July 1, 1873, he believes is owing to a considerable extent, to an increased coinage since that time of denominations less than double eagle. The coinage of the latter during the fiscal year 1880, and up to April 30th, last amounted to \$32,000,000, while \$47,000,000 was struck in eagles and \$40,000,000 in half eagles, and during the same time \$65,000,000 of these coins has been paid out by the Treasury and been retained in active circulation.

Hon. Frederick Douglass, of Washington, D. C., the foremost statesman to-day of the colored citizens, has just written an able and dignified article for the North American Review, on "The Color Line." The subject is handled with ability, and the article should be read by every American citizen, and particularly by our colored friends. We shall publish the article in full in our next issue, and persons who want extra copies of the Post containing it will please send in their orders early.

TWO RESIGNATIONS.

Our purpose is to give a clear statement of a very remarkable transaction of two very eminent men. Among the nominations which the President sent to the Senate some weeks ago was Mr. William H. Robertson, a leading and able Republican lawyer of Westchester county, just outside of New York city, for Collector of Customs at the port of New York.

It so happened that Mr. Robertson had quite a large political following in New York state, but did not always agree with Mr. Conkling. A conspicuous instance of the difference of opinion between the two gentlemen was at the Chicago Convention, where Robertson made a diversion of 20 of the New York votes for Blaine, when Conkling thought New York ought to be solid for Grant. Accordingly, when the President of his own volition, nominated Mr. Robertson for Collector of New York, the following "card" was addressed to the President:

To the President: We beg leave to re-nominate against the change in the Collectorship at New York by the removal of Mr. Merritt and the appointment of Mr. Robertson. The proposal was wholly a surprise. We heard of it only when the several nominations involved in the plan were announced in the Senate. We had only two days before this been informed from you that a change in the Customs Office at New York was not contemplated, and were quite ignorant of a purpose to take any action now. We had no opportunity, until after the nominations, to make the suggestions we now present. We do not believe that the interests of the public service will be promoted by removing the present Collector and putting Mr. Robertson in his stead. Our opinion is quite the reverse, and we believe no political advantage can be gained for either the Republican party or its principles. Believing that no individual has claims or obligations which should be liquidated in such a mode, we earnestly and respectfully ask that the nomination of Mr. Robertson be withdrawn.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR, T. C. PLATT, THOMAS L. JAMES, ROSCOE CONKLING.

Observations were to the extent of about three columns of the Herald, not in quite so good taste as the card signed by the Vice-President, the Postmaster-General and the two Senators. It was only signed by Roscoe Conkling and Thomas C. Platt. We make a few specimen excerpts, thus:

We were disappointed. Immediately the public press, especially in articles and dispatches written by those in close and constant association with the President and with an influential member of his Cabinet, teemed with violent denunciations of the Senators from New York for "opposing the administration," and "dictating" to the President. Persons who visited the Executive Mansion reported the President as resentful and impatient of hesitation to "advise and consent" to what he proposed. We had made, we have made no assault upon anybody. We at all times refused to answer questions by representatives of the press or to make complaint or comment or even denial of the many truthful charges published against us by the official champions of "the administration."

This cannot be said to be exactly that style of etiquette in which to address our Chief Magistrate, and after a day or two the President was "resentful" at this sort of speech. In the course of this "resentfulness," or whatever it may be termed, the President withdrew several that he had nominated from New York, so that Robertson stood out nearly by himself. This did not please Conkling, and here is what he said of our mild mannered President, whom he is all the while arraigning for crime:

hardly be that he had discovered weakness in all at them alike. When, then, was the meaning and purpose of this peremptory step? It was immediately stated, as if by authority, and seems to be admitted, that the purpose was to coerce the Senate or Senators to vote as they would not vote if left free from Executive interference.

The disquisition attacks Mr. Robertson because he does not know so much as Collector Merritt, and didn't keep his trust, and organized a bolt. But here is what in the judgment of Mr. Conkling, are the superior duties of a Senator, viz:

A Senator has his own responsibility. He is amenable to his state and to the body of which he is a member. He is bound by his oath to "advise and consent" on his conscience and judgment before God. Whatever whoever else may constrain him, he is to be exempt from Executive menace or disfavor on the one hand, and executive inducement on the other. To give advice, and honest and independent advice, as to an appointment proposed, is as much the right and duty of a Senator as it is the right or duty of the President to propose the name. Be his advice one way or the other, it is no more an act of disrespect or treason to the nominating power than the verdict of a juror or the decision of a judge. The idea that the Senate is simply to find out what is wanted and then to do it, we cannot believe safe or admissible, and thus far no party has dared or deigned to set up such a test of party fidelity or allegiance. In this instance such prominence has been given to the subject and such distrust has been expressed of the correctness of our positions that we think it right and dutiful to submit the matter to the power to which alone we are bound and ever ready to bow. The legislature is in session. It is Republican in majority and New York abounds in sons quite as able as we to bear her message and commission in the Senate of the United States.

And now is the peroration, those soft strains of melody, thus:

With a profound sense of the obligation we owe; with devotion to the Republican party and its creed of "liberty and right;" with reverent attachment to the great state whose interests and honor are dear to us, we have respectfully and becomingly made room for those who may correct all the errors we have made, and interpret aright all the duties we have misconceived.

We therefore enclose our resignations, but hold fast the privilege, as citizens and Republicans, to stand for the constitutional rights of all men, and of all representatives, whether of the states, the nation or the people. We have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

ROSCOE CONKLING, THOMAS C. PLATT.

Washington, May 14, 1881.

The following are the brief letters received by the Vice-President and read in the Senate:

SIR: Will you please announce to the Senate that my resignation as Senator of the United States from the state of New York has been forwarded to the Governor of the state? I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

ROSCOE CONKLING.

SIR: I have forwarded to the Governor of the state of New York my resignation as Senator of the United States for the state of New York. Will you please announce the fact to the Senate? With great respect, your obedient servant,

T. C. PLATT.

CONKLING AT HOME.

The following are abstracts of telegrams which come from Albany where the Republican Legislature is in session:

ALBANY, May 18.—The administration members of the Legislature are a unit in their determination to vote for no man for Senator who is not known to be in hearty sympathy with the administration, and they will under no circumstances vote for any man who has antagonized General Garfield or has avowed his purpose to do so.

Thirty Conkling men met at Albany in secret session.

The 1880 Republican Committee have endorsed Robertson's nomination.

NEW YORK, May 18.—The Evening Post's Albany special says of matters in the Legislature: "Two papers are in circulation to-day for signatures. The first paper, in general terms, agreed to stand by the President; the second commits the signers not to vote for Conkling, Platt, or any other candidate who will act in opposition to the President. The papers are now receiving signatures. It is asserted that they will receive about fifty names this afternoon. Petitions, letters and dispatches by the press are coming in, protesting against the reelection of the ex-Senators."

COLE STANLEY, May 18.—The Republicans of this city to-night had a meeting of one hundred guns in the hall of the New York Hotel, Wm. H. Robertson.

ROCHESTER, May 18.—The news of the confirmation of Robertson and Merritt was celebrated here this evening by firing one hundred guns.

THE SECRETARY WINDOM'S PLAN. Those of our readers who noticed the statement in the Post of last week that the Secretary of the Treasury had offered to retire the 6 per cents of 1870 and 1871, for the government 3 per cents to be delivered at the pleasure of the government to the limited extent of \$250,000,000, provided the request for the continuance be made previous to July 1st next will be interested to hear how the plan is succeeding.

How well this plan of the Secretary worked, and how acceptable it proved to the money market is shown by the readiness with which the proposition of the Secretary was acted upon. The following telegram appears in the Tribune of the fourteenth of May:

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Early this morning Secretary Windom began to receive telegraphic dispatches from holders of registered five per cent bonds advising him that they desired to have their first extended at 3 per cent, in pursuance of the terms of the Treasury circular issued yesterday. All day these telegraphic notices continued to arrive at short intervals, and at 4 o'clock this afternoon holders of registered five per cent bonds amounting to \$21,000,000 informed the Secretary of their desire to have their bonds extended at the new rate. Most of the notices were from National banks, indicating that those institutions are eager to insure the conversion of their five per cents into the new securities. Only \$250,000,000 of the registered five per cents can be extended under the provisions of the circular, and that amount, at the present rate, will be absorbed long before the expiration of the option, July 1, 1881. The success of the new plan is already insured beyond peradventure.

The bankers of this city were unanimous yesterday in their praise of Secretary Windom's course; the opinion of one was the voice of all. Of the ultimate success of the plan there was not the slightest doubt expressed.

AN IMPORTANT RULING.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT—DECISION OF SECRETARY—SAMPLES HAVING NO VALUE ALLOWED TO ENTER FREE.

The Collector of Customs at New York reported to the Treasury Department upon the appeal of Henry Barlow from the Collector's assessment of duty on certain samples imported per steamer City of Brussels, February 12, 1881. The samples in question consisted of pieces of woollen cloth of various sizes and patterns—some of them being affixed to cards—pieces of velvet ribbons in paper boxes, and some other descriptions of samples manufactured or put in such a manner as to represent the pattern or line of goods to which they belong.

In reply, the Department sent the following instructions as a general guide for the Collector and the Appraiser, and authorizing readjustment of the entry in the Barlow case "in accordance with the views herein expressed":

Article No. 386 of the Regulations of 1864 provides for free delivery of samples of no commercial value, or, as stated in decision No. 2,311, when they are of no recognized or commercial value.

There being no law exempting "samples" from duty the Department decides that samples are with sufficiently near valueless so that they can be admitted without duty.

In determining whether, in any given case, samples have a commercial value, reference should be had to the question whether, in the condition they are imported, they are saleable as merchandise. If they are not, they are, within reasonable limitations, to be regarded as samples having no commercial value. The fact that "samples" of woollen cloth might be sold as woollen yarn, or that buttons on pattern cards might be sold as old brass or old glass, if enough were collected together to make it an object, should not be taken into account. They are not imported for any of these uses, and are not to be regarded as woollen yarn.

"Samples" are often put in book form, or on cards or in boxes or in some other proper manner, and the book or the box is to be regarded as the duty equally with the sample which it contains. In this view pieces of cloth, edgings, textile fabrics, bound or unbound, cards containing buttons of various patterns, single gloves or stockings, and representatives of other classes of goods which are obviously intended for use merely as samples by which to sell the class of goods which they represent, are to be regarded as having no commercial value, and are therefore free of duty. The question whether a charge is made for samples in any given case will be determined by the facts, but their size, character and condition as imported.

Samples imported in quantities intended to be sold to jobbers or other dealers constitute an article of merchandise, and the rule herein prescribed will not be applied to them. The articles will be charged with duty at their appropriate rate of duty, according to the class of goods to which they belong.

Swaroff, who has been sent by the Car upon a personal mission to the General, is a descendant of Field Marshal Alexander Swaroff, "the most famous of Russian Generals," who led his commands into the west of Europe. Swaroff is in his eighty-second year, and is said to be remarkably like the celebrated "General Fox" (not Ireland) both in features and character.

If you want to be well advised, subscribe for the Post.

ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONVENTION—LARGE MEMBERSHIP AND RICH TREASURY—THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT DENOUNCED—FARNELL AND OTHERS ENDORSED, ETC.

(By Telegraph to the Morning Star.) ST. LOUIS, May 15.—The Convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians adjourned yesterday afternoon, to meet in Chicago during the second week of August.

The committee on the State of the Order reported that its membership embraced 50,000 persons and that the treasury contained \$500,000. New officers were installed and the following resolutions adopted:

Resolved, That as Irishmen and the sons of Irishmen, and as citizens of the United States, having the welfare of our native land and the land of our forefathers at heart, we reiterate the sentiments so often expressed by the representatives of this organization, in denouncing the English government for its conduct towards the people of Ireland.

Resolved, That the present land movement in Ireland and the course pursued by Chas. S. Parnell, W. Davitt, Jno. Dillon and colleagues receive our unqualified endorsement, and that we condemn the action of the government in arresting and imprisoning in England patriotic men of the race connected with that movement; and that as a further expression of our sympathy we recommend to the various divisions in the United States that five per cent of the funds in their control be forwarded by them to the National Treasurer, to be immediately transmitted by him to the Treasurer of the National Land League in Ireland.

UNIVERSITY NORMAL SCHOOL FACULTY.

The Faculty of the University Normal School has been nearly completed; and it embraces, besides many distinguished names already favorably known in North Carolina, many new teachers in special departments. It is, as follows: Prof. Henry E. Shepherd (Superintendent of Public Schools, Balt. Md.), superintendent and lecturer on School Organizations, Mathematics, Discipline, &c., and English Literature.

Prof. Alexander McIver, Teacher of Mathematics, English Grammar and History.

Prof. Julius L. Tomlinson, Teacher of English Grammar and Geography. Prof. Wm. J. Marshall, Fitchburg, Mass., Teacher of Book-keeping, Penmanship, Business Mathematics, and Lecturer on the Yellowstone National Park, Gold Mines and Gold Mining in the 19th Century, the Yosemite Valley, and the Big Trees of California, and the Structure and Climate of the Western Half of our Country, as Affecting its Settlement and the Occupations of its People.

Prof. Marshall's lectures are illustrated by the calcium light with dissolving views of photographs.

Miss Jane F. Long, New York city, will conduct a model school composed of children from the village of Chapel Hill, organized and conducted on the plan of the New York city public schools. Miss Long will also give instructions in reading and elocution to members of the Normal School. During the past year she has enjoyed the tuition of a distinguished New York elocutionist.

Professor N. C. English, Teacher of Grammar and Geography.

Prof. N. Y. Guiley, Teacher of Arithmetic, Grammar and Geography.

Rev. Wm. R. Atkinson, Teacher of Algebra and Geometry.

Thomas W. Harris, M. D., teacher Physiology.

Prof. Eugene Harris, Artist in Crayon, Teacher of drawing and Penmanship.

Prof. Charles L. Wilson, Teacher of Vocal Music. There will be two classes in music, one for beginners, the other for advanced pupils.

Professor R. P. Fell, teacher of English.

Prof. Wm. B. Phillips, teacher of Natural Philosophy.

Rev. R. T. Bryan, teacher of Latin Grammar and Composition for beginners.

Prof. F. N. Skinner, teacher of Censor and Virgil.

Additional instruction will be provided in elocution and probably in other branches. The above list will show that the Board of Education is determined to make this Normal School more attractive than any of its predecessors.

The list of Lecturers will include Prof. W. C. Kerr, Dr. Eugene Grissom, Hon. John C. Scarborough, Rev. Dr. J. L. Curry, Rev. Dr. A. A. Watson and others.

"Women Never Relax" If the crabbled old bachelor who uttered the sentiment could but witness the intense thought, deep study and thorough investigation of women in determining the best medicines to keep their families well, and would note their sagacity and wisdom in selecting Hop Bitters as the best, and demonstrating it by keeping their families in perpetual health, at a mere nominal expense, he would be forced to acknowledge that the sentiments are baseless and false.

John Bright, in a speech in the Commons, last night, said if the great fleet assembled at Cork or Galway offered free passage to the whole population of Connaught (not Ireland) it was probable that all, certainly half, would find their way to the United States, etc.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 27, 1880.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after November 28th, 1880, at 4:35 p. m. Passenger Trains on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows:

DAY MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN Daily—Nos. 47 North and 48 South.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot, at 4:40 A. M. Arrive at Weldon at 12:40 P. M. Leave Weldon at 1:40 P. M. Arrive at Wilmington, Front Street Depot, at 8:35 P. M.

FAST THROUGH MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAINS, Daily—Nos. 49 North and 50 South.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot, at 4:40 P. M. Arrive at Weldon at 12:40 A. M. Leave Weldon at 1:40 A. M. Arrive at Wilmington, Front Street Depot, at 8:30 P. M.

Train No. 49 North will stop only at Rocky Mount, Weldon, Goldsboro, Winton, Rocky Point, and Halifax.

Train No. 50 South will stop only at Rocky Mount, Weldon, Goldsboro, Winton, Rocky Point, and Halifax.

NIGHT PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAINS, Daily—Nos. 45 North and 46 South.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot, at 4:15 P. M. Arrive at Weldon at 12:15 A. M. Leave Weldon at 1:15 A. M. Arrive at Wilmington, Front Street Depot, at 8:15 P. M.

Trains on Tarboro Branch Road leave Rocky Mount for Tarboro at 6:30 P. M. Daily and Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 A. M. Returning leave Tarboro at 9:30 A. M. daily, and Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8:30 P. M.

Train No. 47 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North. All rail via Richmond and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Train No. 45 runs via Richmond and Washington, and makes close connection daily to Richmond, and daily except Sunday nights for all points north of Richmond.

Train No. 43 runs daily and makes close connection for all points north via Richmond and Washington.

All trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached. JOHN F. DIVINE, General Supl. nov 27-11

GEN. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Company.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 27, 1880.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after November 28, 1880, Schedule will be run on this road:

DAY PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAINS, Daily—Nos. 42 West and 43 East.

Leave Wilmington at 8:40 A. M. Arrive at Florence at 1:05 P. M. Leave Florence at 1:40 P. M. Arrive at Columbia at 4:40 P. M. Leave Columbia at 5:40 P. M. Arrive at C. & A. Junction at 10:30 P. M. Leave C. & A. Junction at 1:00 A. M. Arrive at Wilmington at 6:30 A. M.

This Train stops only at Brinkley's, Whiteville, Flemington, Fair Hill, Marion, Florence, Timmonsville, Mayville, Sumter, Camden Junction and Eastern.

Passengers for Columbia, and all points on O. & C. R. R., C. & A. R. R. Stations, Aiken, Marion, and all points beyond, should take No. 42 West Express.

Separate Pullman Sleepers for Charleston and for Augusta on trains 42 and 43.

All trains run solid between Charleston and Wilmington. JOHN F. DIVINE, General Supl. nov 27-11

Carolina Central Railway Company.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 12, 1880.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Dec. 13th instant, the following Schedule will be operated on this Railway:

PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN

No. 1 Leave Wilmington at 9:30 A. M. Arrive at Charlotte at 5:10 P. M. Leave Charlotte at 5:30 P. M. Arrive at Wilmington at 9:30 P. M.

Trains No. 1 and 2 stop at regular stations only, and points designated in the Company's Time Table.

PASSENGER, MAIL AND THROUGH FREIGHT TRAIN.

No. 3 Leave Wilmington at 6:30 P. M. Arrive at Charlotte at 1:10 A. M. Leave Charlotte at 1:30 A. M. Arrive at Wilmington at 6:30 P. M.

No. 4 Train is Daily except on Saturday.

SHEPHERD DIVISION MAIL, FREIGHT & PASSENGER AND EXPRESS

No. 5 Leave Charlotte at 8:40 A. M. Arrive at Shelby at 12:40 P. M. Leave Shelby at 1:40 P. M. Arrive at Charlotte at 4:40 P. M.

Consolidation at Charlotte to and from Raleigh, and all points in Western North Carolina and to Asheville.

There will also be Through Sleepers run to and from Raleigh and Charlotte.

JOHN F. DIVINE, Chief Engineer and Superintendent, dec 12-11

DIRECTORY OF LODGES.

MASSONIC (WHITE)

St. John's Lodge No. 1, F. & A. M., meet last Thursday evening of each month, at Masonic Hall.

Wilmington Lodge No. 2, F. & A. M., meet 2d Tuesday in each month, at Masonic Hall.

Concord Chapter No. 1, R. A. M., meet 1st Monday in each month, at Masonic Hall.

Wilmington Council No. 2, R. & O. M., meet 1st Monday in each month, at Masonic Hall.

Wilmington Commandery No. 1, K. T., meet 2d Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Hall.

Carolina Lodge No. 3, meet 1st and 3d Mondays in each month, at Odd Fellows Hall.

Cape Fear Lodge No. 2, meets every Tuesday evening.

Orion Lodge No. 7, meets every Wednesday evening.

Campbell Encampment No. 1, meets 1st and 3d Friday evening of each month.

Rebecca Lodge meets 1st and 3d Thursday evening of each month.

Wilmington Degree Lodge meets 1st and 3d Thursday evening of each month.

O. K. S. B. Manhattan Lodge No. 128, meets 2d and 4th Sunday in each month, at 3 o'clock p. m. ROYAL ARCANUM.

Corrells Harvest Council No. 28, meets 2d and 4th Monday evening of each month. The above Lodges meet at Odd Fellows Hall, Third between Princess and Chestnut streets.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS. Stoneham Lodge No. 1, meets every Monday at Castle Hall, on Third street.

